

**BROUGH'S MAJORITY.**  
Official returns have been received from all the counties in the State excepting three, which give Brough a majority on the home vote of 61,255. This will be somewhat increased by the three unreturned counties. Was there over such a splendid endorsement of a gubernatorial candidate on the one hand, and such killing and over-rending condemnation on the other?

**HOW WE STAND.**  
Fairfield county gives Vallandigham about 1,157 majority of the home vote. The 12th Congressional District, in which Fairfield is located, gives him 1,655 majority. The 9th Senatorial District, Fairfield, Hocking and Athens, gives Brough about 298 majority. This is a Union gain of 632 in the county, and 3,978 in the Congressional District.

**ARMY VOTE.**  
It will require several weeks time to receive full returns from the Army. We have had no intimation yet of the vote for this county, not even from the 17th Reg. We have no hope of carrying our county ticket, but we have the gratification of knowing that the Army voted almost unanimously for Brough.

**Two Drafts.**  
The first draft in Ohio will take place next Wednesday, October 28th, unless the quotas of 5,000 be raised before that time. The President has issued a call for 300,000 men, and has allowed the States time until the 31st of January to raise their quotas by volunteering. It is not raised by the time named, the draft will be made. Full explanations and regulations published in our next issue.

**Changes in Commanders.**  
Gen. Rosecrans has been relieved of the command of the Army of the Cumberland, and Gen. Thomas takes command. Gen. Grant assumed command of the Department of the Cumberland, Ohio, and Tennessee. This will secure the co-operation of the armies in the South-West.

If General Rosecrans is quietly laid aside, the public will be surprised and disappointed to learn the fact. Perhaps the commander in the country, with the exception of Grant, had the confidence of the people so fully as Rosecrans. The powers at Washington are no doubt doing the best thing for the interest of the country, and we are glad to know that they will not shrink from any change which, in their judgment, will insure a speedy and successful termination of the war for the Union.

**The Peace Issue tried in Different States—A Failure.**  
During the late campaign the two parties in the country were a War Party and a Peace Party. In some of the States both leading candidates professed to be in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, but the platform were war and anti-war. In others both platforms pronounced in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war, but the leading candidates were representatives of war and peace. In all the States, however, the people saw distinctly that the issue was, War for the Union or Peace and Disunion, that it was, Men and Money to prosecute the war for the restoration of the Union, or No more Men and Money. They understood thoroughly the issue they appreciated the important consequences depending upon their votes and they never allowed themselves to be turned by any side or minor issues. An expression of their sentiment and their will has been had in Kentucky, Vermont, Maine, California, Nevada, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and Indiana, and in each they have declared in a voice as stunning and emphatic as a clap of thunder, that whatever may be the errors of the Administration, or however much the personal liberty of a few disaffected and disloyal individuals may be interfered with, the great war for the restoration of the Union and the life of the nation, must go on until the end for which it was undertaken is accomplished. They know that the only road to a permanent and honorable peace, to individual prosperity, to national greatness, and to the permanent establishment of free institutions and the success of the American experiment, is through war.

Let us see, further, wherein the leaders, in the late campaign, deceived the people, and then let the Douglas Democrats of this county say whether they will longer remain in an organization led by rebel sympathizers, original secessionists, and political adventurers.  
C. L. Vallandigham is a Calhoun-Breckinridge Democrat. He was the enemy of Mr. Douglas, the husband of a Southern woman, and all his sympathies are with the rebels. These men made him the standard-bearer of a party, and called upon honest Democrats, in the name of Democracy, to support him. They thus deceived thousands of honest men into voting for a convicted and banished public enemy, and betrayed them into an act which in future they must be ashamed to own, the disgrace of which can only be wiped out by deserting these men, and their party, and bringing them to a strict account for their baseness.  
They deceived honest men into voting against their own interest and the interest of their country, by proclaiming that the liberties of the people were being destroyed. And yet there has been no single instance in which the liberty of any loyal man has been infringed, nor a single instance of interference with personal liberty except where the Government and public opinion pronounced the person dangerous to the public safety.

They deceived honest men into voting with a party which must be forever hated and disgraced, by crying "negro equality," and "negro immigration." The absurdity of the first is so great that it needs no reply, and the immigration of negroes has been so small as to have no effect whatever upon wages or labor.  
They deceived men by telling them that the popular heart was with Vallandigham, and thus induced them to act and vote with a party opposed to the Government, and to risk large sums of money by betting upon the election of their candidate.  
Will the people of this county stand with the patriots and true Democrats of the country, or will they, still trusting the men who labor to deceive them, follow the lead of rebels and rebel sympathizers?

# THE VALLANDIGHAM LEADERS. HOW THEY DECEIVED THE PEOPLE.

"Come, Saw, Conquered!" "We have met the enemy and they are ours."—The campaign is ended, the battle has been fought, the people have spoken. As in all former wars, they have declared in the most emphatic manner that they will stand by the government and those who administer it, until the war is prosecuted to an honorable and a successful termination. By the most overwhelming defeat ever visited upon a candidate before the people of Ohio, they have pronounced C. L. Vallandigham, a public enemy, and the party of which he is the leader and representative man, a dangerous party, in sympathy with rebellion, and not to be trusted with power. But while a vast majority of the people have thus pronounced, the Vallandigham leaders of the State, by means of a powerful organization and in the honorable name of Democracy, have deceived thousands of honest men into supporting a public enemy, and into voting against their own interest and the interest of their country. Let us see in what particulars they have deceived the people, and especially how the leaders in this county have deceived honest Democrats into voting against Democracy.

We have before shown that since the days of Jefferson there have been two Democracies in the country, one the true Democracy, the cardinal principles of which are the political equality of the people and the perpetuity of the Union, the other a false Democracy, the cardinal principles of which are the right of the few to govern the many and the right of secession. The leaders of the true Democracy have been Jefferson, Jackson, Douglas, and in this State, Brough; the leaders of the false, Burr, Calhoun, Breckinridge, and in this State, Vallandigham. The Democracy of Fairfield county in 1850 stood by the great and true Democrat, Stephen A. Douglas, and with the true Democracy, led by such sterling Democrats as Col. Connell, M. A. Daugherty, Judge Ewing, Judge Whitman, Col. McVeigh, and others. At the same time there was in this county a Breckinridge faction, led by such men as Medill, Tuthill, &c. The people by an overwhelming majority declared against the Breckinridge faction, and stood with the true Democracy, led by Douglas. At the breaking out of the rebellion, Douglas told the country that the "shortest way to peace was through the most stupendous and unannounced preparations for war," that there could be no neutrals in this war—only patriots or traitors; and that it was the duty of men of all parties to stand by the government while it suppressed the rebellion by war. The Democracy of the country went with him. But in Fairfield county the Breckinridge leaders—in sympathy with the rebellion of their leader—took control of the party organization, forced resolutions upon the first county Convention held after the breaking out of the war, pledging "millions for defense—but not one cent for the coercion or subjugation of sovereign States," committed the Democracy of the county to an anti-war and secession policy, and deceived the honest supporters of Douglas into following the lead of the aristocrat, disunionist and rebel, Breckinridge, and the traitor, Vallandigham. Thus the Douglas Democrats of this county have been deceived into following the lead of the worst enemies of the Democratic party—that class of men who at the Charleston Convention split the party and precipitated the country into civil war.

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**The "Silly Copperheads."**  
The New York Herald calls the Vallandigham party in this State "the silly and impracticable copperheads." That is it, "silly and impracticable." The merest novice in politics might have told the Vallandigham party that the people would not be turned from the great business before them of suppressing the rebellion. In the presence of such danger to the State and the Nation, with the rebel armies yearning for the rich fields of Ohio, and thundering at the gates of the North, with the integrity of the nation impaired and its life attacked, would the people turn aside to whine and grieve over the banishment of one man, and place their property and lives in his hands, because of that banishment, especially when they know him to be in sympathy with their enemies, and inviting the very calamities which they wished to avoid?  
"Arbitrary arrests," and "violations of the Constitution" will carry no more elections. The people have common sense. They know the danger and the business before them. And though Vallandigham, perish, and ten thousand of his politicians with him, the people will march right on, through war, to a restored Union and a Nation saved, strengthened and permanently established.

**A Table Showing the Immense Distance Between Loyalty and Disloyalty.—To be posted in the Hat of Every Copperhead.**

**Kentucky, 50,000**  
**California, 25,000**  
**Ohio, 62,000**  
**Penna., 20,000**  
**Iowa, 18,000**

And large Union majorities in the following:  
**Vermont,**  
**Maine,**  
**Connecticut,**  
**Indiana,**  
**Nevada.**

**ANALOGATION.**  
Those ancient maidens and neglected virgins who went about the country attending the Butternut meetings, bearing aloft their frantic banners and pleading flags, and appealing to the country to "save us from negro hands," are now informed that all their appeals have been in vain. Brough is elected. He will be down this way in a few months, compelling all unmarried Butternut ladies to accept "Negro husbands or none," of course. We advise them to bear it with patience and resignation until such time as the love of Brough for the African shall abate.

**Franklin County.**  
Vallandigham's majority in the city of Columbus is 268; in the township of Franklin, 449; thus making his majority in the county 717. This is a Union gain of over 1,200 in the county, since last fall. With the soldiers' vote, the Union county ticket, and the Union candidate for the Senate, will no doubt, be elected.

**The venerable Catholic Archbishop, PERCELL,** accompanied by Bishop ROSECRANS, appeared at the polls in this city, on Tuesday, for the first time in twenty-five years, and voted an open Union ticket.—*Ch. Com.*  
Would the Archbishop have voted at this election, the first in twenty-five years, if the contest had not been between a patriot and a traitor, between Union and disunion? And yet the honest Catholic voters were told that Vallandigham was a Democrat. Let them remember the men who deceived them.

**Draft to take place in Ohio October 26.**  
COLUMBUS, Oct. 15.—To the *General Military Committee*.—Referring you to my circular and letters of the 25th ult., I have now to inform you that the time fixed for the draft is the 26th inst; hence we have but a few days left to furnish our quota by voluntary enlistment, and thereby escape the draft. It is difficult to fix with absolute certainty the number now due from the State; it cannot, however, exceed five thousand. Surely, with proper effort on your part, the proportion of this number due from your county can be raised before the 26th. Allow me then to urge that you make the effort.

**DAVID TOD, Governor.**  
**News Denor.**—All the magazines, literary and illustrated journals, daily papers, &c., can be had at Billingshurst's News Depot.  
**A Great Game of Hide-and-Seek.**  
The movements of Meade and Lee.

The remains of WILLIE SHERMAN, accompanied by his mother and Colonel Ewing, arrived here on the 8th inst., and were buried on the 9th. The following from General Sherman on the death of his son, is one of the most touching letters we have ever read:  
WASHINGTON, October 20.

**A Touching Episode of the War—General Sherman on the Death of his Son.**  
(Correspondence Detroit Advertiser.)  
Your readers will doubtless recollect having seen an announcement in the papers, a few days since, of the death of a little son of Maj.-General W. T. Sherman, a bright, beautiful boy of eight years, whose disease was contracted while in camp with his father, on the Big Black, twenty miles from Vicksburg. The accompanying letter, addressed to the 13th Infantry, and by its officers ordered printed for distribution among the soldiers of the regiment, cannot but touch a tender chord in every heart. Stricken father, noble patriot, the hero of uncounted battles; let the nation pause in its admiration for his gallant deeds, to weep with the mourner over the young life that no "hague note" will wake.  
\*GATSOB HOUSE, MEMPHIS, TENN., "Oct. 4, Midnight."

"Capt. C. C. Smith, Commanding Battalion 13th Regulars:  
"MY DEAR FRIEND: I cannot sleep to-night till I record an expression of the deep feelings of my heart to you, and to the officers and soldiers of the battalion, for their kind behavior to my poor child. I realize that you all feel for my family the attachment of kindred; and I assure you all of full reciprocity. Consistent with a sense of duty to my profession and office, I could not leave my post, and sent for my family to come to me in that fatal climate, and in that sickly period of the year, and behold the result! The child that bore my name, and in whose future I reposed with more confidence than I did in my own plans of life, now floats a mere corpse, seeking a grave in a distant land with a weeping mother, brother and sisters clustered about him. But, for myself I can ask no sympathy. On, on I must go to meet a soldier's fate, or see my country rise superior to all factions, till its flag is adored and respected by ourselves and all the Powers of the earth.  
But, my poor Willy was, or thought he was, a sergeant of the 13th. I have seen his eye brighten and his heart beat as he beheld the battalion under arms, and asked me if they were not real soldiers. Child as he was, he had the enthusiasm, the pure love of truth, honor and love of country, which should animate all soldiers. God only knows why he should die thus young. He is dead, but will not be forgotten till those who knew him in life have followed him to that same mysterious end.

Please convey to the battalion my heart felt thanks, and assure each and all that if, in after years, they call on me or mine, and mention that they were of the 13th Regulars, when poor Willy was a sergeant, they will have a key to the affections of my family that will open all it has—that we will share with them our last blanket, our last crust.  
Yours Friend,  
W. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-General.

**The Soldiers' Vote for Governor.**  
We give below a table of the vote of the soldiers as far as reported, viz:  
Brough, Val.  
Knoxville, 44th Reg't..... 499  
" 100th "..... 475 18  
" 104th "..... 475 4  
Kunkle's battery..... 67  
Shield's "..... 98  
Edgfield, 70th Reg't..... 413 5  
Charleburg, Va..... 24  
Beverly, Va..... 617  
Seamon's division..... 2730 50  
Gilbert's brigade..... 1560 22  
Col. White's brigade..... 1250 8  
25th Regiment..... 617  
Buchanan, Va..... 73  
12th Regiment..... 450  
23d Regiment..... 181  
5th Regiment..... 251  
Washington..... 545 35  
Rhine, N. Y..... 62 1  
Haltmore..... 85 2  
New York..... 545 35  
Calro..... 66 4  
Camp Chase..... 49 5  
Camp Dennison..... 135 5  
Lonsville..... 714 4  
45th Regiment..... 340  
Total..... 12,570 274

**LETTER FROM MEMPHIS.**  
(Correspondent Cincinnati Commercial.)

**The Election in the Ohio Brigade.**  
MEMPHIS, TENN., Oct. 13, 1863.  
For several days past the election has been the all-absorbing topic in the Ohio Brigade. Even the raid upon the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and the fight at Collierville on Sunday, coupled with orders to be ready to march at a moment's notice, could hardly draw one mind away from the subject. We felt that the result of the contest by ballot, was only second in importance to that in which, for more than two years, we have been engaged with the bullet and the bayonet. The result shows that the soldiers of Ohio are as ready to deal a blow to traitors at home as to traitors in the field.  
The result is all that could be desired. The following is the vote of the brigade:

Brough, Val. Maj.  
27th Ohio..... 463 28 435  
" 30th "..... 527 9 528  
43d "..... 306 51 255  
63d "..... 375 3 372  
1,681 91 1,590

**The 6th O. V. I.**  
WARTRACE, BEDFORD COUNTY, TENN., October 14, 1863.  
Ena. Com.—The 66th Regiment Ohio Volunteers held their election yesterday. There was no excitement among the boys, and no one ventured an argument for or against either of the prominent candidates. We polled one hundred and eighty-eight votes, as follows:  
John Brough..... 180  
C. L. Vallandigham..... 8  
Champlain County returns a clean record, with one hundred and twenty for Brough and not one for Vallandigham.

(Telegraphic Correspondence Daily Commercial.)  
FROM WASHINGTON.

**The Retreat of Lee's Army Explained—**  
Ena. Com.—A Sharp Fight at Thompson's Gap—The Rebels Driven Into the Mountains—Destruction of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, &c.  
WASHINGTON, October 20.

**ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, October 20.**  
The sudden withdrawal of Lee's army is explained. Information just received at headquarters, from Washington, confirmed by deserters and prisoners, renders it certain that Burnside is gaining a position in the rear of the rebel army, and actually threatening their chief base of supplies, Lynchburg. Deserters state on Friday night Lee received positive orders from Richmond to fall back on Gordonsville in all haste, and protect Lynchburg from the advance of Burnside's army, already within a hundred miles of that place.  
Lee at once commenced a retrograde movement, completing the withdrawal from our immediate front of all but a small picket, by Saturday night.  
On Sunday night positive intelligence was received of the enemy's retreat. Buford's and Kilpatrick's cavalry started at once in pursuit.

At daylight, the next morning, the whole army advanced. Buford came up with Lee's rear in front of Thompson's Gap, Monday noon, when a severe skirmish ensued. The rebel cavalry, with artillery covering their rear, wheeled and gave battle. Buford met them with cavalry and artillery. Then followed an artillery duel, one of the most spirited on record. From the heights of Centerville, twenty miles distant, the whole engagement was visible, though only the curling smoke was seen to distinguish the line of battle.  
Every report of cannon was distinctly heard. For four hours the duel continued, when Buford made a spirited charge and repulsed the enemy in confusion, driving them into the mountains.

The enemy in his retreat tore up the greater part of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, from Manassas to Culpeper. Deserters say the destruction is complete. All the bridges are burned, abutments blown down, and rails torn up for miles, piled on ties and burned. It will require at least a week to put the road in running order. Workers are already at work.  
Lee moved the bulk of his army back to Culpeper, where an immense train of cars was waiting for them, by which to quickly transfer them south.  
All the railroads in Eastern Virginia are said to be laid under contribution to supply rolling stock for this movement. Railroads running to Richmond are temporarily suspended for this purpose. It is now positively known Lee intended fighting Meade even in the defenses of Washington.

My dispatch of the 15th fully justified Meade in falling back to secure a position. Lee had 80,000 men, but had withdrawn everything from points in the interior of Virginia; hence Burnside's advance was made the easier. Lee intended attacking at Chantilly on Sunday, previously making demonstrations on some point on our left. When ordered back, he was so confident of success that he protested, asking permission of Davis to fight this battle. He was ordered promptly to fight, but to hasten back.  
Our army lost nothing by the campaign. Is it better prepared to fight to-day than it was a week ago. All are confident of something glorious ahead.

Voluminous telegrams from Burnside are highly important, but so interwoven with contingent movements that they are not furnished for publication. He has done all and more than the Richmond journals alleged, and is receiving hundreds of recruits from loyal Tennesseans. He is not more than fifty miles from Abingdon, and one hundred and seventy from Lynchburg, the great rebel supply depot.

**CONSOLIDATION OF WESTERN MILITARY DEPARTMENT.**

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 20.—Major-General Grant assumes command of armies of the Ohio, the Cumberland and Kentucky with plenary powers. He left for Nashville this morning to assume the command of affairs at Chattanooga. Gen. Thomas takes command of Gen. Rosecrans' army, Rosecrans being ordered to Cincinnati, and to report by letter to the Adjutant General at Washington. Generals Garfield and Steedman arrived to-night.

**Vote of the 1st Regiment Ohio Heavy Artillery.**  
HEADQUARTERS 1ST REG'T. O. V. I. A. FORTIFICATIONS NEAR COVINGTON, KY., October 15, 1863.

Ena. Com.—The following has been received at these headquarters as the number of votes cast in the several companies of this regiment:  
Company A—68 for Brough; 2 for Vallandigham.  
Company B—78 for Brough.  
Company C—64 for Brough; 1 for Vallandigham.  
Company D—80 for Brough.  
Company E—89 for Brough; 13 for Vallandigham.  
Company F—94 for Brough.  
Company G—79 for Brough; 1 for Vallandigham.  
Company H—48 for Brough; 12 for Vallandigham.  
Company I—100 for Brough.  
Company K—84 for Brough.  
Company L—65 for Brough; 1 for Vallandigham.  
Company M—79 for Brough.  
You will perceive, from the above that the whole number of votes cast was 975, of which Brough received 945; Vallandigham 29; and Val, 1.

Who the immortal Val is, we are left to conjecture; but we suppose it refers to that illustrious individual who is eagerly watching us across the border, but who "can't see it." Very respectfully,  
MORGAN.

**"Waste Paper."**  
About three hundred pounds of Democratic tickets, were yesterday disposed of to a rag dealer in a single lot. It is to be regretted that Dr. Olds' friends did not hear of this sale of assets in time to have provided that distinguished martyr with waste paper enough for all future contingencies.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

# PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

300,000 More Volunteers Called for to Serve for Three Years or During the War—Protest Marshals to Pay Premium and Bounty—A Draft to be Made in Every State for the Deficient in its Quota on the 31st of January, 1864.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The following proclamation has been issued by the President:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—A PROCLAMATION.  
WHEREAS, The term of service of part of the volunteer forces of the United States will expire during the coming year: And whereas, in addition to the men raised by the present draft, it is deemed expedient to call out 300,000 volunteers to serve for three years or during the war; not, however, exceeding three years.

Now therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the Militia of the several States when called into active service, do issue this, my proclamation, calling upon the Governors of the different States to raise and have enlisted in the United States service, for the various companies and regiments in the field, from their respective States, their quotas of 300,000 men.

I further proclaim that all the volunteers that come out and are duly enlisted, shall receive pay, premium and bounty, as heretofore communicated to the Governors of the States by the War Department through the Provost Marshal General's office, by special letter.

I further proclaim that all volunteers received under this call, as well as all others not heretofore credited, shall be duly credited and deducted from the quotas established for the new draft.

I further proclaim if any State shall fail to raise the quota assigned to it by the War Department, made under this call, then a draft for the deficiency in said quota shall be made in said State, or in the district of said State, for the due proportion of said quota, and the said draft shall commence on the fifth day of January, 1864.

I further proclaim, that nothing in this proclamation shall interfere with existing orders, or with those which may be issued for the present draft, in the States where it is in progress, or where it has not yet commenced.

The quotas of the States and districts will be assigned by the War Department, through the Provost Marshal's office, due regard being had for the men heretofore furnished, whether by volunteering or drafting, and the recruiting will be conducted in accordance with such instructions as have been or may be issued by that Department.

By issuing this Proclamation I address myself not only to the Governors of the several States, but to the good and loyal people thereof, invoking them to lend their cheerful and effective aid to the measures thus adopted, with a view to re-enforce our victorious armies now in the field, and bring our military operations to a prosperous end, thus closing forever the fountains of sedition and civil war.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this seven-and-thirtieth day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.  
By the President: W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

"Face-thee-well, And if Forever."  
The following is the last letter of the late C. L. Vallandigham, written just before his death, and after being mortally wounded by a telegram from Ohio, announcing 60,000 majority for Brough;

(From the Engineer.)  
Address of the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham to the Democracy of Ohio on the result of the Election.  
DEMOCRATS OF OHIO: You have been beaten; by what means it is idle now to inquire. It is enough that while tens of thousands of soldiers were sent or kept within your State, or held inactive in camps elsewhere, to vote against you, the Confederate enemy were marching upon the Capital of your country.

You are beaten; but a nobler battle for constitutional liberty and free popular government never was fought by any people. And your unconquerable firmness and courage, even in the midst of armed military force, secured you those first of freemen's rights—free speech and a free ballot. The conspiracy of the fifth of May fell before you. Be not discouraged; despair not of the Republic. Maintain your rights; stand firm to your position; never yield your principles or your organization. Listen not to any who would have you lower your standard in the hour of defeat. No mellowing of your opinions upon any question, even of policy, will avail anything to conciliate your political foes. They demand nothing less than an absolute surrender of your principles and your organization. Moreover, if there be any hope for the Constitution or liberty, it is in the Democratic party alone; and your fellow-citizens, in a little while longer will see it. Time and events will force it upon all, except those only who profit by the calamities of their country.

I thank you, one and all, for your sympathies and your sacrifices. Be assured that though still in exile for no offense but my political opinions and the free expression of them to you in peaceable public assembly, you will find me ever steadfast in those opinions, and true to the Constitution and to the State and country of my birth.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.  
WINDSOR, C. W., Oct. 14, 1863.

**Curtin's Majority Over 80,000.**  
PHILADELPHIA, October 15.—The Union League's reports from most of the State, and giving the majorities claimed by the Democrats in the balance of the State, figure up as follows: Curtin, 55,308; Woodward, 34,886; Curtin's majority, 20,422.  
Mahoning County—Brough 500—Gain 366.

# Letter from the 43d Ohio.

CAMP 43d O. V. I., Near MEMPHIS, TENN., OCT. 13th 1863.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The following number of votes were cast to-day by this Regiment:

For the Union ticket..... 356.  
" Copperhead..... 51.

Union Majority.....305.  
It may not be uninteresting to the patrons of the Gazette to learn that the 43d is made up of volunteers from sixteen counties of the State, and of the fifty-one votes cast for the traitor Vallandigham, and the tail pieces to his kite, 19 belong to Fairfield county.

Fairfield county has forty-seven voters in this (43d) Reg.; twenty-eight voting for Brough and the Union, and the said nineteen for the kite candidate and appendage. One vote for the Union ticket was lost by not having blanks for Delaware county, and the officers of the election in company 'I' not deeming that vote of sufficient importance, to warrant the trouble of their writing blanks to secure it if possible. Before closing this in time for the mail, I will obtain and send you the vote of the balance of this (Fuller's) Brigade, which is composed of the 27th, 39th, 43d and 63d O. V. I.

So very quietly and orderly was the election in this Reg., conducted to-day, that a passing beholder would not have known that anything more than every day ordinary was being performed. The 46th Ohio passed through here on Sunday last, on their way to—

It will be gratifying to the friends of the 46th living in Fairfield, to learn by this that the boys were well. Among the number with whom I had a limited, but very pleasant chat, was Lieut. Jesse Brandt, Sergeant Henry Brooks, and a son of Noah Gandy. All were blithe as larks, and notwithstanding the many hardships undergone; they looked the able, hardy, healthy, manly soldiers, such as no one of the chivalry would take a contract to whip five of I am sure; and now hoping that Ohio to-day has given a death blow to copperheadism and counterfeited Democracy, I am,

Very Truly Yours,

A UNION DEMOCRAT.  
P. S. The aggregate vote of the Brigade is not attainable in time for this, but I am reliably informed, there was ninety votes cast for the traitor.

**How the Soldiers' Vote**  
The 28th Regiment—Brough 617; Vallandigham, none!  
Ohio troops at Buchanan, Virginia, Brough, 73; Vallandigham, none!  
The 12th Regiment—Brough 450; Vallandigham, none!  
The 23d Regiment—Brough 484; Vallandigham, none!  
Col. White's Brigade—Brough 1,250; Vallandigham, 81!  
Ohio men in the 5th Virginia Regt.—Brough, 251; Vallandigham, none!  
Gilbert's Brigade—Brough 1,500; Vallandigham, 22.  
104th Regiment—Brough 460; Vallandigham 4.  
Camp Dennison—Brough 135; Vallandigham, 5.  
The Ohio troops at Charleston, Va., gave Brough, 2,733; Vallandigham, 50.  
The 100th Ohio gave Brough, 475; Vallandigham, 18.

(From the Journal.)  
We give below the very important and well expressed Resolutions in reference to the rebellion, adopted by the Masonic Fraternity at the Session of the Order now in progress in this city, as follows:  
The following resolutions, submitted by Brother Howard Matthews, of Cincinnati, to the M. W. Grand Lodge of Masons, at its Session last night, were adopted with but two dissenting voices, and the Grand Secretary was directed to forward a copy to the President of the United States:  
Resolved, That it is peculiarly pertinent and proper that this Grand Lodge in this extraordinary crisis of our country's history, when treason and rank rebellion against the best Government on earth, stalk boldly forward and threaten to subvert our liberties, should again place upon record her utter condemnation of the infamous traitors engaged in this unholy work, and to express her complete and thorough determination to sustain the General Government in its efforts to restore the UNION OF THE STATES at every hazard.

Resolved, That it is peculiarly pertinent and proper that this Grand Lodge do now reaffirm as its unanimous sentiment the following resolutions adopted at its Annual Grand Communication, held in October, 1861, viz:  
Resolved, That this Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons regard the doctrine of "secession" as advocated by a certain class of American politicians as a monstrous absurdity, and if acquiesced in, the Constitution of the United States would become "felo de se."  
Second.—That in this present unnatural contest the institution of Freemasonry has no attribute that can take sides with rebellion.  
Third.—That it is the duty of every worthy Mason, in this hour of his country's peril, to stand by the General Government even at the expense of fortune and life, that the blessings of Constitutional Liberty and Union, as handed down to us by our Fathers, may be enjoyed by us in our day and generation, and be transmitted unimpaired to our posterity forever.

**DR. A. C. BARLOW**  
Still continues the Practice of Medicine on the HOMEOPATHIC SYSTEM, and will attend to the duties of his profession both in city and country.  
OFFICE—North West Corner of Broad and Walnut Streets.  
Lancaster, April 2, 1863.—117

**Ayer's Cathartic Pills.**